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## CRITICAL NOTES ON NEW AND OLD GENERA OF PLANTS.—VIII.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

### LIBERTELLA AND LIBERTIELLA

The name *Libertella* and *Libertiella* are but alternate forms of a diminutive of *Libertia*. In any logical and serious system of plant nomenclature neither diminutive would be tolerated because there is a *Libertia* already. Still our modern works of mycology tolerate even these two diminutives for very different plants of closely related orders. *Libertiella* appearing to be the later proposed may be supplanted by *Shecutia* in honor of John Shecut<sup>1</sup> a botanist who wrote a flora of the Carolinas.

**Shecutia** Nom. Vov.

*Libertiella* Speg. & Roum. not *Libertella* Desn.

**Shecutia malmedyensis** (Speg. and Roum).

*Libertiella malmedyensis* Speg. & Roum.

### MAGNUSIA Sacc.

The *Magnusia* Sacc. was anticipated by Klotsch's<sup>2</sup> plant of the same name. The fungus name may be replaced by **Kernia**

**Kernia** Nom. Nov.

*Magnusia* Sacc., Syl. 1: 38.

**Kernia nitida** (Sacc.) Nov. Comb.

*Magnusia nitida* Sacc.

### MACROPODIA.

Otto Kuntze<sup>3</sup> had already pointed out that the *Macropodia* Fuckel (1869) is invalidated by *Macropodium* R. Br.<sup>4</sup> In fact

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<sup>1</sup> Shecut J., Fl. Carolinaensis (1806).

<sup>2</sup> Klotsch, J. F., Monatsb. Berl. Acad. March 125 (1854).

<sup>3</sup> Kuntze O. Revisio Gen. Pl., I, 852 (1891).

<sup>4</sup> Brown, R. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. II, IV, 108 (1812).

another *Macropodia* Benth<sup>1</sup> (1873) had also been slipped into print. Kuntze in attempting to supersede Fuckel's name by calling the fungus *Fuckelina* overlooked the fact that there was a *Fuckelina* Sacc. Thus invalidating his own new nomenclatorial creation. To replace *Macropodia* Fuckel (= *Fuckelina* Kuntze) **Cowlesia** may be applied.

**Cowlesia** Nom. Nov.

*Macropodia* Fuckel (1869) not *Macropodium* R. Br. (1812).  
*Fuckelina* O. Kuntze (1891) not *Fuckelina* Sacc.

**Cowlesia Corium** (Weberb.) Nov. Com.

*Macropodia Corium* (Weberb) Cooke, *Peziza Corium* (Weberb.)

**Cowlesia macropus** (Pers).

*Peziza macropus* Pers.

**Cowlesia bulbosa** (Hedw.).

*Peziza bulbosa* (Hedw.) Nees.

#### MAURYA

*Maurya* Pat. is too much like *Mauria* Kunth<sup>2</sup> (1824) which antedates the fungus name. This should then be changed and *Pluesia* may be suggested in honor of M. Plues, author of works on English Botany.

**Pluesia** Nom. Nov.

*Maurya* Pat. not *Mauria* Kunth. (1824) (Anacardiaceae).

**Pleusis hypoxyloidea** Nov. Comb.

*Maurya hypoxyloidea* Pat.

#### MONOCHAETIA Sacc.

*Monochaetia* used as a subgenus but adopted by Clements<sup>3</sup> as a genus is for all purposes the same word with the same derivation as *Monochaetum*<sup>4</sup> Naud (1845) or *Monochaete* Doel<sup>5</sup> (1878). One does not make a new name by changing its gender ending. **Lennisia** may replace the fungus of that name.

**Lennisia** Nom. Nov.

*Monochaetia* (Sacc.) not *Monochaetum* Naud (1845).

<sup>1</sup> Bentham, G. Fl. Austral. VI, 447 (1873).

<sup>2</sup> Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. I, II, (1824).

<sup>3</sup> Clements F. E., Genera of Fungi, 137 (1909).

<sup>4</sup> Naudin. Ann. Sc. Nat. Ser. III, IV, 48 t2 (1845).

<sup>5</sup> Doell., Mart. Fl. Bras. II, III, 78, t. 22 (1878).

## MORINIA

There is a Linnaean genus *Morina* which renders the *Morinia* Berl. and Bres. a homonym, for the reason mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This latter may be changed to *Rinomia*. A synonym thereto may be seen in *Pestalozzina* Passer, but there is another *Pestalozzina* Sacc., also a *Pestaloziella* Sacc. & Ell., *Pestalozia* de Not. and a *Pestalozzia* Zoll. & Mor. (1846).

**Rinomia** Nom. Nov.

*Morinia* Berl. & Bres. not *Morina* Linn.

**Rinomia pestalozziodes** (Berl. & Bres.).

## MYXONEMA

*Myxonema* Freis (1825), presumed to be but a synonym of *Stigeoclonium* Kutz. (1843) has been taken up for the latter.<sup>1</sup> The *Myxonema* Corda is therefore of course a homonym. This fact illustrates that when once a genus name has been used, it is never safe to apply it to another plant on the plea that it is available because of invalidity of the first or its desuetude. "Once a synonym always a synonym," is the only safe principle to apply to nomenclature if absolute confusion is to be avoided. *Pyonema*, may be suggested to supplant Corda's untenable name.

**Pyonema** Nom. Nov.

*Myxonema* Corda, not *Myxonema* Fries (1825).

**Pyonema assimile** (Corda).

*Myxonema assimile* Corda.

## NOLANEA

*Nolanea* (Fries.) Sacc is but another form of *Nolana* Linn. To replace it **Lanolea** may be applied for the fungus.

*Omphalia* Fries is too much like *Omphalea* Linn. (1759). **Phalomia** may be used for the fungus plant.

## PECKIA

Besides a *Peckia* Vell.<sup>2</sup> 1825 there is also a *Peckiella* Sacc. and a *Neo-Peckia* Sacc. The fungus name *Peckia* Clinton is antedated. **Macilvainea** may be used, in honor of Charles McIlvaine author of a popular work on American fungi.

**Macilvainea** Nom. Nov.

<sup>1</sup> West, G. S., Treatise of the British F. W. Algae, (1904).

<sup>2</sup> Velloso J., Fl. Flum. 51; Ic. I. t 134, 135 (1825).

*Peckia* Clinton not *Peckia* Vell., (1825).

**Macilvainea Sarraceniae** (Peck and Clint.).

*Peckia Sarraceniae* Peck & Clinton.

#### PILOCARPUM

*Pilocarpus* Vahl<sup>1</sup> renders *Pilocarpon* Wainio, called by some *Pilocarpum* Clements,<sup>2</sup> a synonym. Changing the gender of an existing name ending does not constitute a new name. *Wainioa* may be applied in honor of the author of the fungus genus used as a homonym.

**Wainioa** Nov. Nom.<sup>3</sup>

*Pilocarpon* Wainio, not *Pilocarpus* Vahl. (1796).

**Wainioa leucoblephara** (Wainio).

*Pilocarpon leucoblepharum* (Wainio).

#### PIPTOSTOMA AND PIPTOSTOMUM.

When we consider how readily and easily and without attempts at explanation even mycologists change the endings of words e. g., from *on* to *um* etc., and that too without consciously seeming to consider that they have made any essential variation in a name, we wonder that the converse of this is lost sight of. *Pilocarpum* Clements is the same as *Pilocarpon* Wainio, and no objection is made, and they are at liberty considered interchangeable. On the other hand there is a *Piptostoma* Besk. and Br. and a *Piptostomum* Lev. and no one seems to object that they are the same word. If interchangeable in one case they are identical<sup>1</sup>. No two distinct plants ought to have the same name. If besides we find such two in the same work and both recognized, we have a right to feel surprised at the slipshod methods of mycological nomenclature, as much as at the logic or lack of it that permits a thing in one case and forbids it in another.

#### PIPTOCEPHALIS

*Piptocephalum* Sch.<sup>4</sup> and *Piptocephalis* are homonyms in spite of different endings. **Mucoricola** may be used for the fungus.

<sup>1</sup> Vahl. *Ecolog.* 1. 29, t 10, (1796).

<sup>2</sup> Clements, F. E., *Genera of Fungi*, 76 (1909).

<sup>3</sup> Should there be a *Wainioa* already we may use as alternate the name *Limbalba*.

<sup>4</sup> *Bonplandia* VIII, 369 (1860).

## PILOPHORUM

This name *Pilophorum* is another example of one whose ending is indifferently used as *on* or *um* or even goes as *Philophorus* Nyl. Though there is an older *Philophora* Jacq.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless the name of the fungus later used finds its way in all our books on these plants, and that too with the variations shown! This inconsistency, moreover, does not seem to affect the matter in the least. We suggest the name **Crinofera** for the homonymous fungus name.

## POLYCEPHALUM

*Polycephalos* Forsk<sup>2</sup> is an older name than the *Polycephalum* Kalchb. & Cooke. *Gremlia* may be used for the fungus homonym, in honor of August Greml, author of a work on the flora of Switzerland.

**Gremlia** Nov. Nom.

*Polycephalum* Kalchbr. & Cooke, not *Polycephalos* Forsk.

**Gremlia aurantiaca** (Kalchbr. & Cooke).

*Polycephalum aurantiacum* Kalchbr. & Cooke.

## PTERYGIUM Nyl.

*Pterygium* Nyl. can not remain as the Lichen name because of an older *Pterygium* Endl.<sup>3</sup> also written *Pterigium* by Correa.<sup>4</sup> To replace it may be suggested *Calkinsia* in honor of W. W. Calkins a most zealous student and collector of American lichens. The plant had been called *Wilmsia* but there was another plant claiming that name.

**Calkinsia** Nom. Nov.

*Pterygium* Nyl. not *Pterygium* Endl. (1847) nor *Pterigium* Correa (1806) l. c. *Wilmsia* Körb. not Lahm = *Pachyphiale* Lönnr.

**Calkinsia subradiata** (Nyl.).

*Pterygium subradiatum* Nyl.

**Calkinsia panariella** (Nyl.).

*Pterygium panariellum* (Nyl.).

## PYTHIUM

*Pythium* Pringsheim would appear to be invalid because of

<sup>1</sup> Frag. 32 t 35, (1800) Also *Pilophoron*.

<sup>2</sup> Forskal, Fl. Aegyp-Arab. 154 (1775).

<sup>3</sup> Endlicher. Gen. 1013 (1841).

<sup>4</sup> Correa. Ann. Mus. Par. VII, 397 (1806).

the older *Pythion* Mart.<sup>1</sup> (1831) which is but an alternate Greek writing of the other, the Latin form. There is, moreover, an older *Pythius* Raf.<sup>2</sup> (1836). We rename the group *Eupythium*, raising the typical section name to generic standing. *Artotrogus* Montagne, was not selected apparently as a name for the aggregate, but for the typical section of it and in our opinion is ineligible, because it might sometime be required for a separate genus name.

**Eupythium** Nom. Nov.

*Pythium* Pringsheim, not *Pythion* Mart., (1831) nor *Pythius* Rafinesque, (1836).

**Eupythium proliferum** (De Bary).

*Pythium proliferum* DeBary.

**Eupythium debaryanum** (Hesse).

*Pythium De Baryanum* Hesse.

**Eupythium sadebeckianum** (Wittmack).

*Pythium sadebeckianum* Wittmack.

**Eupythium Anguillulae** (Sadebeck).

*Pythium Anguillulae* Sadebeck.

#### ROBERGEA.

*Robergea* Desmaz. is scarcely different from *Robergia* Schreb.<sup>3</sup> and in any system of pronunciation of names can not be distinguished. As the pronounced name constitutes the homonym in spite of spelling, the fungus name must yield to the older one. *Bergorea* may be substituted.

**Bergorea** Nom. Nov.

*Robergea* Desmaz. not *Robergia* Schreb.

**Bergorea unica** (Desmaz).

*Robergea unica* Desmaz.

**Bergorea albifrons** (Tulas).

*Robergea albifrons* Tulas.

#### SCOPULARIA

*Scopularia* Preuss, according to the laws of priority must give way because of the existence of an older *Scopularia* Lindley<sup>4</sup> (1834.) *Lindavia*<sup>5</sup> is suggested as a substitute for the fungus plant.

<sup>1</sup> Martius, Flora XIV, 459 (1831).

<sup>2</sup> Rafinesque, C. S., Fl. Tell., IV, 116 (1836).

<sup>3</sup> Schreber, Gen. 309 (1789).

<sup>4</sup> Lindley J., Bot. Reg. Sub. t. 1701 (1834).

<sup>5</sup> In case *Lindavia* be already used *Outhovia* may be substituted as an alternate.

**Lindavia** Nom. Nov.

*Scopularia* Preuss, not Lindley (1834).

**Lindavia venusta** (Preuss).

*Scopularia venusta* Preuss.

#### SCUTULA

The name *Scutula* for a fungus can not remain as there was a plant of that name used by Loureiro.<sup>1</sup> For the plant in the Patellariaceae family **Spilodium** Mass. should be used.

**Spilodium epiblastimaticum** (Wallr.)

*Scutula epiblastimatica* (Wallr.) Rehm.

**Spilodium Stereocaulorum** (Th. Fr.)

*Scutula Stereocaulorum* (Th. Fr.) Korb.

#### SPHAEROCEPHALUM

*Sphaerocephala* Hill.<sup>2</sup> is an older application than *Sphaerocephalum* Wiggers.<sup>3</sup> The genus of Lichens may be designated **Descemetia** in honor of the author of a medical flora of the 18th century, Jean Descemet.

#### SPHAEROTHECA

*Sphaerotherca* Lev. should give way because of the older *Sphaerotherca* Cham. & Schecht.<sup>4</sup> Leveillé's plant may be called *Destangsia* after Stanislaus Desetangs, author of a work on popular names of plants.

**Desetangsia** Nom. Nov.

*Sphaerotherca* Lév. not Chan & Schecht. l. c.

**Desetangsia Humuli** (DC.).

*Sphaerotherca Humuli* DC. Schröt.

**Desetangsia Epilobii** (Link) Sacc.

*Sphaerotherca Epilobii* (Link) Sacc.

**Destangsia Mors Uvae** (Schwein).

*Sphaerotherca Mors-uvae* (Schwein) Berk. & Cort.

**Desetangsia Drabae** (Juel).

*Sphaerotherca Drabae* Juel.

#### TONINIA

*Toninia* (Mass.) Th. Fr. is really the same name as *Tonina*

<sup>1</sup> Loureiro, Fl. Cochin Chin., 235 (1790).

<sup>2</sup> Hill, J., Veg. Syst. IV, 48 (1762).

<sup>3</sup> Wiggers (Weber G. H.) F. H., Pr. Fl. Holsat., 87 (1780).

<sup>4</sup> Chamisso A. v. Schechtendal D. F. L., Linnaea II, 605 (1827).



Aubl.<sup>1</sup> (1775) the latter many decades older. *Syncomista* the specific name of one of the species seems appropriately adapted for generic caption of the group.

**Syncomista** Nom. Nov.

*Toninia* (Mass.) Th. Fr. not Aublet (1775) l. c.

**Syncomista cinereovirens** (Schaer).

*Toninia cinereovirens* (Schaer) Mass.

**Syncomista squarrosa** (Ach).

*Toninia squarrosa* (Ach) Th. Fr.

**Syncomista aromatica** (Sm.)

*Toninia aromatica* (Sm.) Mass.

**Syncomista humicola** Nom. Nov.

*Toninia syncomista* (Fl. K.) Th. Fr.

#### SPHAEROSPORA

*Sphaerospora* Sacc. is antedated by a *Sphaerospora* Sweet<sup>2</sup> and must be changed. *Rubelia* may be used instead of Saccardo's name. F. Rubel wrote on *Agaricus* in the 18th century.

**Rubelia** Nov. Nom.

*Sphaerospora* Sacc. not Sweet l. c.

**Rubelia trechispora** (Berk. & Br.).

*Sphaerospora trechispora* Berk. & Br.

**Rubelia confusa** (Cooke).

*Sphaerospora confusa* (Cooke) Sacc.

**Rubelia Barlae** (Boud).

*Sphaerospora Barlae* (Boud) Sacc.

**Rubelia verruculosa** (Berk. & Br.).

*Sphaerospora verruculosa* (Berk. & Btt.). Sacc.

#### KABATHIA

Kabathia<sup>3</sup> suggested by us as a substitute for *Darluca* Cast. is too much like the fungus name *Kabatia* (*Hyalodidymae*,) *Leptostomataceae*). **Mycepimyce** may be used for our *Kabathia* whose homonymy was inadvertently overlooked by us.

<sup>1</sup> Aublet, F., Pl. Gui. II, 856, t 330 (1775).

<sup>2</sup> Sweet R., Hort. Britt. ed. I, 398 (1827).

<sup>3</sup> Am. Mid. Nat. IV, 377, (1916).